

Rehberg	Shadegg	Thomas
Rogers (MI)	Shuster	Thornberry
Rohrabacher	Simpson	Tiahrt
Royce	Smith (TX)	Westmoreland
Ryun (KS)	Stearns	Wilson (SC)
Sessions	Taylor (NC)	

## NOT VOTING—13

Butterfield	Evans	Kolbe
Case	Forbes	Ney
Cleaver	Johnson, Sam	Strickland
Culberson	Keller	
Davis (FL)	Kennedy (MN)	

□ 1551

Messrs. GOODLATTE, SHUSTER, Camp of Michigan and BURTON of Indiana changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 447, my vote was not recorded. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

From the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. YOUNG of Alaska, DUNCAN, BAKER, GARY G. MILLER of California, BROWN of South Carolina, BOOZMAN, OBERSTAR, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.

From the Committee on Resources, for consideration of sections 2017, 2020, 2025, and 2027 of the House bill, and sections 3019, 5007, and 5008 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. POMBO, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. KIND.

There was no objection.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and that I may be permitted to include extraneous material on House Resolution 1003.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

## PROVIDING FOR EARMARKING REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1003 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 1003

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution, House Resolution 1000, amended by the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Rules now printed in the resolution, is hereby adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, today we are considering a very important reform that is a bipartisan reform. It is bipartisan because it is an issue that I am happy to say, as we have moved down the road towards reform, has enjoyed strong bipartisan support. In fact, it was a key provision in the House-passed Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act, which did enjoy bipartisan support, not as strong as I would have liked, but it did enjoy bipartisan support.

Specifically, Mr. Speaker, with this new rule, Member-directed spending to projects in their district, or earmarks, will no longer be anonymous. It is very simple.

We all know, as it stands now, there are no disclosure requirements in appropriations, tax bills or authorizing legislation. Earmarks can be buried in the text of bills that often number into the thousands of pages. There is no easy way to account for how many earmarks are in a bill or who is sponsoring them.

This new rule requires sponsors of earmarks to be listed in committee reports. Conference reports must also have a list of earmarks that are "air-dropped" or brought into an agreement in the conference report itself. It is just that simple.

We are blowing away the fog of anonymity so the public can have a clear picture of what the projects are, how much they cost, and who is sponsoring them. It is just a very simple case of transparency.

Mr. Speaker, this is a victory for fiscal responsibility and a victory for spending taxpayer dollars more wisely.

As an enforcement mechanism, this new rule also provides for a question of consideration when a bill or conference report does not contain a list of earmarks. The question of consideration is debatable for 30 minutes, 15 minutes equally divided.

Mr. Speaker, if a Member feels strongly enough about a proposed earmark, they will have to attach their name to it. That is all we are asking. And they need to be prepared to make their case in full view of their colleagues, their constituents, and the American people as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, the earmark reform bill will build on the reforms that have already been implemented by the Appropriations Committee, and I take my hat off to the Appropriations Committee for the very bold and dynamic reforms that they have made. They have reduced the number of earmarks already by 37 percent. Overall spending on Member projects was reduced by \$7.8 billion below last year's level.

Over the last 2 years, Member project spending has decreased by over \$10 million, and I want to especially express my appreciation to my very dear friend, JERRY LEWIS, who has so ably chaired the Appropriations Committee and has stepped up to the plate and taken on this issue of reform and done it with great success because of the fact that he has been able to rein in Federal spending. It doesn't get a lot of attention, but he has been very successful in doing that.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to make very clear that our focus is not solely on appropriations. This was one of the requests that Chairman LEWIS made of us as we were proceeding with this work.

For this reform to be effective, it must be comprehensive, and that was the commitment that the Speaker of the House and our leadership team made to our Members. So let me point out that this earmark reform applies across the board. It doesn't just apply to some committees. It covers all committees, all appropriations, all tax, all authorizing legislation, anything that moves through this House through regular order.

Mr. Speaker, we have taken great care to clearly and precisely state what constitutes a tax, an appropriation, or an authorizing earmark. And the good news is that there is more agreement than disagreement on those definitions. Yet clearly there is no magic bullet. There is not going to be one definition that will be perfect and please everybody. But at the end of the day, we have to come together. We have to come together, Mr. Speaker, and move this process forward. If there is an earmark in a bill, it belongs on a list. It is just that simple.

□ 1600

If there is an earmark, we need to see it. Now, is this new disclosure going to completely end the practice of earmarking? I certainly hope not. I don't want it to, because I believe that earmarking is part of our constitutional responsibility. But it will shine a spotlight on earmarks without grinding the legislative process to a halt.

Let me make very clear that the larger goal of this new rule is to make a profound and lasting change in how this institution handles earmarks and spends taxpayer dollars. The goal is to increase transparency, disclosure and accountability, and the goal is to pull back the curtain on earmarks for the public, because I believe, Mr. Speaker, that they have a right to know.

For this earmark reform to be both meaningful and lasting, everyone, from committee chairmen on down, must make a good-faith effort to comply with the spirit of the new rule. Our leadership, and certainly the Rules Committee, has made such a commitment, and we are determined to make this work.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out that while this is an important milestone in the path toward reform, we have not reached the goal